Wilson Jackson

Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXI. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1841. No. 1089.

AN ARMENIAN WEDDING.

We have been favored with a copy of the following letter from a lady in Constantinople to her friend in this place, giving an account of an Armenian Wedding, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers:

Constantinople, January 4, 1841.

My Dear ——:

I wrote you not long since in answer to your letter of July 21st, which is the latest I have received from you. I have great cause to complain of your silence, as I receive very few letters from you. You do not know what a pleasure it is to me, who am so far separated from my native land, often to hear from those I love.

I have recently, for the first time, attended an Armenian wedding, and as it was something so novel to me, will do myself the pleasure of writing you a description of it, though a description will scarcely convey to you what the reality was. The Barutjee-bashee, a chief superintendent of the Imperial powder works, one of the wealthiest and most influential Armenians of the Capital, invited us on the 27th ult. to the wedding of his son, a youth of 17 years of age, educated in England. We proceeded from Pera to San Stiffano, where he resides, in a Turkish carriage called Kotchee. In one of these same carriages we last spring made a journey to Broosa, at the foot of Mount Olympus; but this last one was still more splendid. Its interior was one mass of gilding, over which was laid rich boquets of flowers; in each corner was a large diamond-shaped mirror; the wicker-work windows and the body of the carriage were all newly painted in bright and lively colors, and the red cloth coverings thrown over the top, edged with gaily colored tassels, were evidently new. We had two strong frisky nags which stopped at nothing, their tails neatly wrapped up in red cloth coverings and traced up along their sides clear of the mud. The coachmen were two equally frisky young Turks, one of whom preceded the equipage a few steps through the narrow streets of the city, with a baton of office in his hand, to clear the way, whilst the other walked before the horses, leading them by their bridles; and whenever we approached an eminence requiring extra exertion to ascend, the pioneer changed his position for one immediately along side and flourished his baton over the horses' backs, bringing it down with a most Turk-like vigilence. I pitied the horses, but to say any thing to the Turks was useless. The ground was deeply covered with snow, the wind whistled through the wicker-work of the windows, bringing with it fine particles of the drift; the tall evergreen cyprus, which we frequently met on the way-side, by their summer freshness seemed to mock the season. Mr. —— and myself, who were alone in the carriage, were very comfortable, as we were provided with a number of cushions, &c.; unless we have a sufficiency of these, these carriages are not pleasant, as they have no seats, and we have to sit down on the floor of the vehicle, *a la Turque*. While at San Stiffano we remained at the American Minister's palace, and he, together with —— and ——, accompanied us to the wedding house. This house, like all Turkish houses, is divided into two separate apartments, one for the males called the Selamlik; and the other appropriated to the females called the Harem. In the former were received the Mussulmen guests, and a few Armenians, who were not relations of the family. They admit male relatives into the Harem, as such a thing as relations intermarrying they never hear of! It is customary for the mother of the marriageable youth to go in search of a Bride for him. In the present case, the mother, after determining her son should be married, started off for the Capital, with the intention of not returning until she found a daughter-in-law. We were told that in this instance the young lady was selected for her beauty of form and face. After making known to her lord the success of her mission, he visited the young lady's mother, and so far broke through the ceremony used in the East, as to ask an audience with her and her daughter. He approved of his wife's taste, and as the young lady's mother consented to the marriage, he presented the bride elect with a ring of betrothal, and preparations were immediately made for the nuptials. The bride is 14 years of age. The ceremony was performed at midnight in the chapel of the Barutjee-bashee; and it was on the previous day that the bride was conducted from her mother's house to the house of the groom, by some 25 or more carriages, and a numerous cavalcade. Immediately on her arrival at the house of her father in law, she was taken to the chapel, where prayers were performed, and a blessing asked on the intended nuptials. She was dressed in yellow silk trousers, richly worked with gold; a robe a Persian cloth heavy with gold trimmings; cloth colat, worked with gold and pearls; a turban of crimson cloth and blue tassels; a rich kerchief edged with flowers, bound round the turban; many large diamond ornaments set on the head dress; about half a pound of pearls and other ornaments, mostly of diamonds, hung round her neck; round her waist was a rich Cashmere shawl, tied in a sash; on her hands silk gloves, with heavy diamond rings over them; from her forehead to her feet hung a veil of gold threads, or rather gold tinsels, which was sufficiently close to conceal her face; her stockings were embroidered silk, *a jour*, and her slippers of crimson velvet worked with gold. The Priests were richly dressed in cloaks of embroidered silk. After the ceremony of the blessing was concluded, the Bride was conducted to the Harem apartment of the house, and as she ascended its steps, the father and mother of the Groom threw over her shoulders such showers of small coin, called Paras, that the steps were literally covered with silver. At the head of each flight of stairs, she was met by two young Armenian girls, very richly dressed, holding waiters of perfumes and incense. She was led to a seat on a sofa, and each of the female guests went near and kissed her. Not one relation accompanied her, as it is the custom for the parents and relations of the Bride to remain at home to mourn her loss; and only an old woman, perhaps her nurse, attended her from her parents' house on this trying occasion. She was compelled by custom to remain without speaking for three days, except to this one individual to express her wants. The dresses of all the Armenian ladies who were present, were of rich brocade worked with gold; and their heads ornamented with masses of diamonds so heavy that many took them off as insupportable. Music was played in the hall; and as it is not the custom for Armenian ladies to dance, the servant maids danced for their amusement and for joy. On the morrow we were invited first to dinner, and then to the wedding. Dinner was served both in the Salamlik and the Harem, in European style; and at candle-light music was again played in the hall. The Bride was not present, but dined in a separate apartment, attended by the female who accompanied her from her mother's. After dinner all the gentlemen met in the Harem, except the Turks and Armenians who were not relations. The American Minister dined in the Harem, and Mr. —— could have done so had he desired it. After dinner the evening was passed in conversation and music. The Bride sat with us part of the time; the groom was also present, but could not see the face of his bride, as she still wore her veil, and he did not speak to her. She could see him easily through this veil, and I doubt not but she took the opportunity of seeing, for the first time, her husband. Near midnight the Priests commenced chanting in the hall and burning incense, as a signal that the ceremony was to commence. The Armenian ladies left the house for the Chapel, and repaired to their apartment, which is separated from the males by wicker-work. The Bride was conducted to the Chapel by her female attendant and the groomsman, a young cousin of the groom. The bridal couple were seated side by side immediately opposite the altar. The Groom was dressed in a red Turkish cap, and his coat richly embroidered with gold. The bride was entirely concealed from view by a red silk covering like a bag, which went over her head and down to her feet. It was trimmed up each side with bunches of flowers and ribbons, also over the top of the head. On the back of the head was a large ornament of pearls and diamonds. From her forehead over this silk covering she still wore her gold veil; and round the head where it was tied, from one ear to the other, were large ornaments of splendid diamonds. These diamonds were a present from the Groom. Before them on a table, was another cap and richly embroidered coat lined with fur, which, after being blessed, was transferred to the body of the Groom. Whilst the ceremony was going on, they either stood or knelt, with their foreheads leaning together.

The ceremony appeared to be somewhat like the Episcopal form. Each was asked in turn, whether they took the other "for better for worse," and with the addition "if blind or maimed, or handsome or ugly;" as it is presumed they have never seen each other's face. It is said these unions of sight unseen, are frequently followed by immediate separation, the bride not being as handsome as anticipated. However in this instance nothing of the kind could possibly occur, as the Bride, besides being only 14 years of age, was very beautiful. The language of the ceremony appeared to be very touching, (as it was in Arminian we could not understand it;) the young Groom's face was bathed in tears, and every individual listened with profound silence. Whilst their foreheads leant together, a twine of silk was passed over their necks as a symbol of the union into which they had entered. After a few prayers, the Bishop who was present gave them his blessing, and the ceremony was finished. In front of the altar stood a great arm chair, in which the Bishop had occasionally reposed during the ceremony; and as soon as he vacated it and retired to divest himself of his sacerdotals, a youth of ten years of age, cousin to the groom, and certainly the most gifted child I ever saw, stood up in it, and addressed the Bride and Groom. As soon as the boy concluded, the Groom was kissed by his father and relations, and falling down before his uncle, the father of the child who had just addressed him, kissed his feet. The Bride was then slowly led back to the Harem, followed by her husband, and thousands of silver Paras were showered over their shoulders. The remainder of the night the Bride's face was partly exposed, and she seemed to take some interest in the dancing going on in the hall.

Debate in the Senate.

SPEECH OF

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky,

On the Executive Message containing the President's objections to the Bank Bill.

In Senate United States, August 19, 1841.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, rose and addressed the Senate as follows: Mr. President, the bill which forms the present subject of our deliberations had passed both Houses of Congress by decisive majorities, and, in conformity with the requirement of the Constitution, was presented to the President of the United States for his consideration. He has returned it to the Senate, in which it originated, according to the direction of the Constitution, with a message announcing his veto of the bill, and containing his objections to its passage. And the question now to be decided is, Shall the bill pass, by the required constitutional majority of two thirds, the President's objections notwithstanding?

Knowing, sir, but too well that no such majority can be obtained, and that the bill must fall, I would have been rejoiced to have found myself at liberty to abstain from saying one word on this painful occasion. But the President has not allowed me to give a silent vote. I think, with all respect and deference to him, he has not reciprocated the friendly spirit of concession and compromise which animated Congress in the provisions of this bill, and especially in the modification of the 16 h fundamental condition of the bank. He has commented, I think, with undeserved severity on that part of the bill; he has used, I am sure unintentionally, harsh, if not reproachful, language: and he has made the very concession, which was prompted as a peace offering, and from friendly considerations, the cause of stronger and more decided disapprobation of the bill. Standing in the relation to that bill which I do, and especially to the exceptionable clause, the duty which I owe to the country, and self respect, impose upon me the obligation of at least attempting the vindication of a measure which has met with a fate so unmerited and so unexpected.

On the 4th of April last, the lamented Harrison, the President of the United States, paid the debt of Nature. President Tyler, who, as Vice President, succeeded to the duties of that office, arrived in the city of Washington on the 6th of that month. He found the whole metropolis wrapt in gloom, every heart filled with sorrow and sadness, every eye streaming with tears, and the surrounding hills yet flinging back the echo of the bells which were tolled on that melancholy occasion. On entering the Presidential mansion he contemplated the pale body of his predecessor stretched before him, and clothed in the black habiliments of death. At that solemn moment I have no doubt that the heart of President Tyler was overflowing with mingled emotions of grief, of patriotism, and of gratitude—above all, of gratitude to that country by a majority of whose suffrages, bestowed at the preceding November, he then stood the most distinguished, the most elevated, the most honored of all living Whigs of the United States.

It was under these circumstances, and in this probable state of mind, that President Tyler, on the 10th day of the same month of April, voluntarily promulgated an Address to the People of the United States. That Address was in the nature of a coronation oath, which the Chief of the State, in other countries, and under other forms, takes, upon ascending the throne. It referred to the solemn obligations, and the profound sense of duty, under which the new President entered upon the high trust which had devolved upon him by the joint acts of the People and of Providence, and it stated the principles and delineated the policy by which he would be governed in his exalted station. It was emphatically a Whig Address, from beginning to end—every inch of it was Whig, and was patriotic.

In that Address the President, in respect to the subject-matter embraced in the present bill, held the following conclusive and emphatic language: "I shall *promptly* give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, *originating in Congress*, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, *so essentially necessary* to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure *to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity*. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, *as well as its conformity to the Constitution*, I shall resort to the *Fathers of the great Republican school* for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example."

To this clause in the Address of the President, I believe, but one interpretation was given throughout this whole country, by friend and foe, by Whig and Democrat, and by the presses of both parties. It was, by every man with whom I conversed on the subject at the time of its appearance, or of whom I have since inquired, construed to mean that the President intended to occupy the Madison ground, and to regard the question of the power to establish a National Bank as immovably settled. And I think I may confidently appeal to the Senate, and to the country, to sustain the fact that this was the contemporaneous and unanimous judgment of the Public. Reverting back to the period of the promulgation of the Address, could any other construction have been given to its language? What is it? "I shall *promptly* give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress," shall have certain defined objects in view. He concedes the vital importance of a sound circulating medium, to industry and to the public prosperity. He concedes that its origin must be in Congress. And, to prevent any inference from the qualification, which he prefixes to the measure, being interpreted to mean that a United States Bank was unconstitutional, he declares that in deciding on the adaptation of the measure to the end proposed, and its conformity to the Constitution, he will resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school. And who were they? If the Father of his Country is to be excluded, are Madison, (the Father of the Constitution,) Jefferson, Monroe, Gerry, Gallatin, and the long list of Republicans who acted with them, not to be regarded among those Fathers? But President Tyler declares not only that he should appeal to them for advice and instruction, but to the light of their ever glorious example. What example? What other meaning could have been possibly applied to the phrase, than that he intended to refer to what had been done during the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe?

Entertaining this opinion of the Address, I came to Washington, at the commencement of the session, with the most confident and buoyant hopes that the Whigs would be able to carry all their prominent measures, and especially a Bank of the United States, by far that one of the greatest immediate importance. I anticipated nothing but cordial co-operation between the two departments of Government; and I reflected with pleasure that I should find, at the head of the Executive branch, a personal and political friend, whom I had long and intimately known, and highly esteemed. It will not be my fault if our amicable relations should unhappily cease, in consequence of any difference of opinion between us on this occasion. The President has been always perfectly familiar with my opinion on this bank question.

Upon the opening of the session, but especially on the receipt of the plan of a National Bank, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, fears were excited that the President had been misunderstood in his Address, and that he had not waived but adhered to his constitutional scruples. Under these circumstances it was hoped that, by the indulgence of a mutual spirit of compromise and concession, a bank, competent to fulfil the expectations and satisfy the wants of the People, might be established.

Under the influence of that spirit, the Senate and the House agreed. I, sir, to the name of the proposed bank. I confess, sir, that there was something exceedingly untrue and revolting to my ears in the term "Fiscal Bank;" but I thought, "What is there in a name? A rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." Looking, therefore, rather to the utility of the substantial faculties than to the name of the contemplated institution, we consented to that which was proposed.

2d. As to the place of the location of the Bank. Although Washington had passed through my mind as among the cities in which it might be expedient to place the bank, it was believed to be the least eligible of some four or five other cities. Nevertheless, we consented to fix it here.

And lastly, in respect to the branching power, there was not probably a solitary vote given in either House of Congress for the bill that did not greatly prefer the unqualified branching power, as asserted in the charters of the two former Banks of the United States, to the 16th fundamental condition, as finally incorporated in this bill. It is perfectly manifest, therefore, that it was not in conformity with the opinion and wish of majorities in Congress, but in a friendly spirit of concession towards the President and his particular friends that the clause assumed that form. So repugnant was it to some of the best friends of a National Bank in the other House, that they finally voted against the bill because it contained that compromise of the branching power.

It is true that, in presenting the compromise to the Senate, I stated, as was the fact, that I did not know whether it was acceptable to the President or not; that, according to my opinion, each department of the Government should act upon its own responsibility, independently of the other; and that I presented the modification of the branching power because it was necessary to ensure the passage of the bill in the Senate, having ascertained that the vote would stand 26 against it to 25, if the form of that power which had been reported by the committee were persisted in. But I nevertheless did entertain the most confident hopes and expectations that the bill would receive the sanction of the President; and this motive, although not the immediate one, had great weight in the introduction and adoption of the compromise clause. I knew that our friends who would not vote for the bill as reported were actuated, as they avowed, by considerations of union and harmony, growing out of supposed views of the President, and I presumed that he would not fail to feel and appreciate their sacrifices. But I deeply regret that we were mistaken. Notwithstanding all our concessions, made in a genuine and sincere spirit of conciliation, the sanction of the President could not be obtained, and the bill has been returned by him with his objections.

And I shall now proceed to consider those objections, with as much brevity as possible, but with the most perfect respect, official and personal, towards the Chief Magistrate.

After stating that the power of Congress to establish a National Bank, to operate, *per se*, has been a controverted question from the origin of the Government, the President remarks: "Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another."

From this statement of the case it may be inferred that the President considers the weight of authority, pro and con, to be equal and balanced. But if he intended to make an array of it—if he intended to say that it was in equilibrium—I must respectfully, but most decidedly, dissent from him. I think the conjoint testimony of history, tradition, and the knowledge of living witnesses prove the contrary. How stands the question as to the opinion of Congresses? The Congress of 1791, the Congress of 1813-14, the Congress of 1815-16, the of Congress of 1831-32, and finally, the present Congress, have all respectively and unequivocally, affirmed the existence of a power in Congress to establish a National Bank to operate *per se*. We behold, then, the concurrent opinion of five different Congresses on one side. And what Congress is there on the opposite side? The Congress of 1811. I was a member of the Senate in that year, when it decided, by the casting vote of the Vice President, against the renewal of the charter of the old Bank of the United States. And I now here, in my place, add to the testimony already before the Public, by declaring that it is within my certain knowledge, that that decision of the Senate did not proceed from a disbelief of a majority of the Senate in the power of Congress to establish a National Bank, but from combined considerations of expediency and constitutionality. A majority of the Senate, on the contrary, as I know, entertained no doubt as to the power of Congress. Thus the account, as to Congresses, stands five for and not one, or at most, not more than one, against the power.

Let us now look into the state of authority derivable from the opinions of Presidents of the United States. President Washington believed in the power of Congress, and approved a bank bill. President Jefferson approved acts to extend branches into other parts of the United States, and to punish counterfeiters of the notes of the bank—acts which were devoid of all justification whatever upon the assumption of the unconstitutionality of the bank. For how could branches be extended or punishment be lawfully inflicted upon the counterfeiters of the paper of a corporation which came into existence without any authority, and in violation of the Constitution of the land? James Madison, notwithstanding those early scruples which he had entertained, and which he probably still cherished, sanctioned and signed a bill to charter the late Bank of the United States. It is perfectly well known that Mr. Monroe never did entertain any scruples or doubts in regard to the power of Congress. Here, then, are four Presidents of the United States who have directly or collaterally borne official testimony to the existence of the bank power in Congress. And what President is there that ever bore unequivocally opposite testimony—that disapproved a bank charter in the sense intended by President Tyler? Gen. Jackson, although he did apply the veto power to the bill for rechartering the late Bank of the United States in 1832, it is within the perfect recollection of us all that he not only testified to the utility of a Bank of the United States, but declared that, if he had been applied to by Congress, he could have furnished the plan of such bank.

Thus, Mr. President, we perceive that, in reviewing the action of the Legislative and executive departments of the government, there is a vast preponderance of the weight of authority maintaining the existence of the power in Congress. But President Tyler has, I presume unintentionally, wholly omitted to notice the judgment and decisions of the third co-ordinate department of the Government upon this controverted question—that department, whose interpretations of the Constitution, within its proper jurisdiction and sphere of action, are binding upon all; and which, therefore, may be considered as exercising a controlling power over both the other departments. The Supreme Court of the United States, with its late Chief Justice, the illustrious Marshall, at its head, unanimously decided that Congress possessed this bank power; and this adjudication was sustained and re-affirmed whenever afterwards the question arose before the court.

After recounting the occasions during his public career, on which he had expressed an opinion against the power of Congress to charter a Bank of the United States, the President proceeds to say: "Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the People—all self respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations; without an observance of which no Government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a *crime* which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would *justly* subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men."

Mr. President, I must think, and hope I may be allowed to say, with profound deference to the Chief Magistrate, that it appears to me he has viewed with too lively sensibility the personal consequences to himself of his approval of the bill; and that surrendering himself to a vivid imagination, he has depicted them in much too glowing and exaggerated colors, and that it would have been most happy if he had looked more to the deplorable consequence of a veto upon the hopes, the interests, and happiness of his country. Does it follow that a magistrate who yields his private judgment to the concurring authority of numerous decisions, repeatedly and deliberately pronounced, after the lapse of long intervals, by all the departments of Government, and by all parties, incurs the dreadful penalties described by the President? Can any man be disgraced and dishonored who yields his private opinion to the judgment of the nation? In this case, the country (I mean a majority,) Congress, and, according to common fame, an unanimous Cabinet, were all united in favor of the bill. Should any man feel himself humbled and degraded in yielding to the conjoint force of such high authority? Does any man, who at one period of his life shall have expressed a particular opinion, and at a subsequent period shall act upon the opposite opinion, expose himself to the terrible consequences which have been portrayed by the President? How is it with the judge, in the case by no means rare, who bows to the authority of repeated precedents, settling a particular question, whilst in his private judgment the law was otherwise? How is it with that numerous class of public men in this country, and with the two great parties that have divided it, who, at different periods, have maintained and acted on opposite opinions in respect to this very bank question?

How is it with James Madison, the Father of the Constitution—that great man whose services to his country placed him only second to Washington—whose virtues and purity in private life—whose patriotism, intelligence, and wisdom in public councils stand unsurpassed? He was a member of the National Convention that formed, and of the Virginia Convention that adopted, the Constitution. No man understood it better than he did. He was opposed in 1791 to the establishment of the Bank of the United States upon constitutional ground: and 1816 he approved and signed the charter of the late Bank of the United States. It is a part of the secret history connected with the first bank that James Madison had, at the instance of General Washington, prepared a veto for him in the contingency of his rejection of the bill. Thus stood James Madison when, in 1815, he applied the veto to a bill to charter a bank upon considerations of expediency, but with a clear and express admission of the existence of a constitutional power in Congress to charter one. In 1816, the bill which was then presented to him being free from the objections applicable to that of the previous year, he sanctioned and signed it. Did James Madison surrender "all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the People—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations?" Did the pure, the virtuous, the gifted James Madison, by his sanction and signature to the charter of the late Bank of the United States, commit a

CRIME which *justly* subjected him "to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men?"

Not only did the President, as it respectfully appears to me, state entirely too strongly the consequences of his approval of the bill, but is be perfectly correct in treating the question, (as he seems to me to have done,) which he was called upon to decide, as presenting the sole alternative of his direct approval or rejection of the bill? Was the preservation of the consistency and the conscience of the President wholly irreconcilable with the restoration of the blessings of a sound currency, regular and moderate exchanges, and the revival of the confidence and business which Congress believes will be secured by a National Bank! Was there no alternative but to prolong the sufferings of a bleeding country, or to send us this Veto? From the administration of the Executive Department of the Government, during the last twelve years, has sprung most of the public ills which have afflicted the People. Was it necessary that that source of suffering should continue to operate, in order to preserve the conscience of the President unviolated? Was that the only sad and deplorable alternative? I think, Mr. President, there were other alternatives worthy of the serious and patriotic consideration of the President. The bill might have become a law in virtue of the provision which required its return within ten days. If the President had retained it three days longer, it would have been a law, without his sanction and without his signature. In such a contingency, the President would have remained passive, and would not have been liable to any accusation of having himself violated the Constitution. All that could have been justly said would be, that he did not choose to throw himself in the way as an obstacle to the passage of a measure indispensable to the prosperity of the nation, in the judgment of the party which brought him into power, of the Whig Congress which he first met, and, if public fame speaks true, of the Cabinet which the lamented Harrison called around him, and which he voluntarily continued. In an analogous case, Thomas McKean, when Governor of Pennsylvania, than whom the United States have produced but few men of equal vigor of mind and firmness of purpose, permitted a bill to become a law, although, in his opinion, it was contrary to the Constitution of that State. And I have heard, and, from the creditable nature of the source, I am inclined to believe, although I will not vouch for the fact, that, towards the close of the charter of the first Bank of the United States during the second term of Mr. Jefferson, some consideration of the question of the renewal of the charter was entertained, and that he expressed a wish that, if the charter were renewed, it might be effected by the operation of the ten days' provision, and his consistency thus preserved.

If it were possible to disinter the venerated remains of James Madison, reanimate his perishing form, and place him once more in that chair of state, which he so much adorned, what would have been his course, if this bill had been presented to him, even supposing him never to have announced his acquiescence in the settled judgment of the nation? He would have said, that human controversy in regard to a single question should not be perpetual, and ought to have a termination. This, about the power to establish a Bank of the United States, has been long enough continued. The nation, under all the forms of its public action, has often and deliberately decided it. A Bank, and associated financial and currency questions, which had long slept, were revived and have divided the nation during the last ten years of arduous and bitter struggle; and the party which put down the Bank, and which occasioned all the disorders in our currency and finances, has itself been signally put down, by one of those great moral and political revolutions which a free and patriotic People can but seldom arouse itself to make. Human infallibility has not been granted by God; and the chances of error are much greater on the side of one man than on that of the majority of a whole People and their successive Legislatures during a long period of time. I yield to the irresistible force of authority. I will not put myself in opposition to a measure so imperatively demanded by the public voice and so essential to elevate my depressed and suffering countrymen.

And why should not President Tyler have suffered the bill to become a law without his signature? Without meaning the slightest possible disrespect to him, (nothing is further from my heart than the exhibition of any such feeling towards that distinguished citizen, long my personal friend,) it cannot be forgotten that he came into his present office under peculiar circumstances. The People did not foresee the contingency which has happened. They voted for him as Vice President. They did not, therefore, scrutinize his opinions with the care which they probably ought to have done, and would have done, if they could have looked into futurity. If the present state of the fact could have been anticipated—if at Harrisburg, or at the polls, it had been foreseen that Gen. Harrison would die in one short month after the commencement of his administration; that Vice President Tyler would be elevated to the Presidential chair; that a bill, passed by decisive majorities of the first Whig Congress, chartering a National Bank, would be presented for his sanction; and that he would veto the bill, do I hazard any thing when I express the conviction that he would not have received a solitary vote in the nominating Convention, nor one solitary electoral vote in any State in the Union?

Shall I be told that the honor, the firmness, the independence of the Chief Magistrate might have been drawn in question if he had remained passive, and so permitted the bill to become a law? I answer that the office of Chief Magistrate is a sacred and exalted trust created and conferred for the benefit of the nation, and not for the private advantage of the person who fills it. Can any man's reputation for firmness, independence, and honor be of more importance than the welfare of a great People? There is nothing, in my humble judgment, in such a course, incompatible with honor, with firmness, with independence, properly understood. Certainly, I must respectfully think, in reference to a measure like this, recommended by such high sanctions—by five Congresses—by the authority of four Presidents—by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court—by the acquiescence and judgment of the people of the U. S. during long periods of time—by its salutary operation on the interests of the community for a space of forty years, and demanded by the People whose suffrages placed President Tyler in that second office from whence he was translated to the first, that he might have suppressed the promptings of all personal pride of private opinion, if any arose in his bosom, and yielded to the wishes and wants of his country. Nor do I believe that, in such a course, he would have made the smallest sacrifice, in a just sense, of personal honor, firmness, or independence.

But, sir, there was still a third alternative, to which I allude not because I mean to intimate that it should be embraced, but because I am reminded of it by a memorable event in the life of President Tyler. It will be recollected that, after the Senate had passed the resolution declaring the removal of the public deposites from the late Bank of the United States to have been derogatory from the Constitution and laws of the United States, for which resolution President, then Senator Tyler, had voted, the General Assembly of Virginia instructed the Senators from that State to vote for the expunging of that resolution. Senator Tyler declined voting in conformity with that instruction, and resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. This he did because he could not conform, and did not think it right to go counter, to the wishes of those who had placed him in the Senate. If, when the people of Virginia, or the General Assembly of Virginia were his only constituency, he would not set up his own particular opinion in opposition to theirs, what ought to be the rule of his conduct when the People of 26 States—a whole nation—compose his constituency? Is the will of the constituency of one State to be respected, and that of twenty-six to be wholly disregarded? Is obedience due only to the single State of Virginia? The President admits that the bank question deeply agitated and continues to agitate the nation. It is incontestible that it was the great, absorbing, and controlling question, in all our recent divisions and exertions. I am firmly convinced, and it is my deliberate judgment, that an immense majority, not less than two thirds of the nation, desire such an institution. All doubts in this respect ought to be dispelled by the recent decisions of the two Houses of Congress. I speak of them as evidence of popular opinion. In the House of Representatives, the majority was 131 to 100. If the House had been full, and but for the modification of the 16th fundamental condition, there would have been a probable majority of 47. Is it to be believed that this large majority of the immediate representatives of the People, fresh from amongst them, and to whom the President seemed inclined, in his opening message, to refer this very question, have mistaken the wishes of their constituents?

I pass to the sixteenth fundamental condition, in respect to the branching power, on which I regret to feel myself obliged to say that I think the President has commented with unexampled severity, and with a harshness of language not favorable to the maintenance of that friendly and harmonious intercourse which is so desirable between co-ordinate departments of the Government. The President could not have been uninformed that every one of the twenty-six Senators, and every one of the hundred and thirty one Representatives who voted for the bill, if left to his own separate wishes, would have preferred the branching power to have been conferred unconditionally, as it was in the charters of the two former Banks of the United States. In consenting to the restrictions upon the exercise of that power, he must have been perfectly aware that they were actuated by a friendly spirit of compromise and concession. Yet nowhere in his message does he reciprocate or return this spirit. Speaking of the assent or dissent which the clause requires, he says: "This iron rule is to give way to no circumstances—it is unbending and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vassal. An unconditional answer is claimed *forthwith*." The "high privilege" of a submission of the question, on the part of the State Representatives, to their constituents according to the message, is denied. He puts the cases of the popular branch of a State Legislature expressing its dissent, "by a unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by a tie vote in the Senate," and "Both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent, and yet the Governor may exert the veto power conferred on him by the State constitution, and their legislative action be defeated." "The State may afterwards *protest* against such unjust inference, but its authority is gone." The President continues: "To inferences so violent, and as they seem to me irrational, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceeding, by introducing presumptions at variance with fact, and inferences at the expense of reason. A State in a condition of duresse would be presumed to speak as an individual, manacled and in prison, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States, boldly and frankly, Congress wills, and submission is demanded."

Now, Mr. President, I will not ask whether these animadversions were prompted by a reciprocal spirit of amity and kindness, but I inquire whether all of them are perfectly just.

Beyond all question, those who believed in the constitutional right of Congress to exercise the branching power within the States, unconditionally and without limitation, did make no small concession when they consented that it should be subjected to the restrictions specified in the compromise clause. They did not, it is true, concede every thing; they did not absolutely renounce the power to establish branches without the authority of the States during the whole period of the existence of the charter; but they did agree that reasonable time should be allowed to the several States to determine whether they would or would not give their assent to the establishment of branches within their respective limits. They did not think it right to leave it an open question, for the space of twenty years; nor that a State should be permitted to grant to day and revoke to morrow its assent; nor that it should annex onerous or impracticable conditions to its assent; but it should definitively decide the question, after the lapse of ample time for full deliberation. And what was that time? No State would have had less than four months, and some of them from five to nine months, for consideration. Was it, therefore, entirely correct for the President to say that an "unconditional answer is claimed *forthwith*?" Forthwith means immediately, instantly, without delay, which cannot be affirmed of a space of time varying from four to nine months. And the President supposes that the "high privilege" of the members of the State Legislature submitting the question to their constituents is denied! But could they not at anytime during that space have consulted their constituents?

The President proceeds to put what I must, with the greatest deference and respect, consider as extreme cases. He supposes the popular branch to express its dissent by a unanimous vote, which is overruled by a tie in the Senate. He supposes that "both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent, and yet the Governor may exert the veto power." The unfortunate case of the State whose Legislative will should be so checked by Executive authority, would not be worse than that of the Union, the will of whose Legislature, in establishing this bank, is checked and controlled by the President.

But did it not occur to him that extreme cases brought forward on the one side, might be met by extreme cases suggested on the other? Suppose the popular branch were to express its assent to the establishment of a branch bank by a unanimous vote, which is overruled by an equal vote in the Senate. Or suppose that both branches of the Legislature, by majorities in each exactly wanting one vote to make them two-thirds, were to concur in a resolution inviting the introduction of a branch within the limits of the State, and the Governor were to exercise the veto power, and defeat the resolution. Would it be very unreasonable in these two cases to infer the assent of the State to the establishment of a branch?

Extreme cases should never be resorted to. Happily for mankind, their affairs are but seldom affected or influenced by them, in consequence of the rarity of their occurrence.

The plain, simple, unvarnished statement of the case is this: Congress believes itself invested with constitutional power to authorize, unconditionally, the establishment of a Bank of the United States and branches, any where in the United States, without asking any other consent of the States than that which is already expressed in the Constitution. The President does not concur in the existence of that power, and was supposed to entertain an opinion that the previous assent of the States was necessary. Here was an unfortunate conflict of opinion. Here was a case for compromise and mutual concession, if the difference could be reconciled. Congress advanced so far towards a compromise as to allow the States to express their assent or dissent, but then thought that this should be done within some limited, but reasonable, time; and it believed, since the Bank and its branches were established for the benefit of twenty six States, if the authorities of any of them really could not make up their mind within that limited time either to assent or dissent to the introduction of a branch, that it was not unreasonable, after the lapse of the appointed time without any positive action, one way or the other, on the part of the State, to proceed as if it had assented. Now if the power contended for by Congress really exists, it must be admitted that here was a concession—a concession, according to which an unconditional power is placed under temporary restrictions; a privilege offered to the States which was not extended to them by either of the charters of the two former Banks of the United States. And I am totally at a loss to comprehend how the President reached the conclusion that it would have been "far better to say to the States, boldly and frankly, Congress wills, and submission is demanded." Was it better for the States that the power of branching should be exerted without consulting them at all? Was it nothing to afford them an opportunity of saying whether they desired branches or not? How can it be believed that a clause which qualifies, restricts, and limits the branching power, is more derogatory to the dignity, independence, and sovereignty of the States, than if it inexorably refused to the States any power whatever to deliberate and decide on the introduction of branches? Limited as the time was, and unconditionally as they were required to express themselves, still those States (and that probably would have been the case with the greater number) that chose to announce their assent or dissent could do so, and get or prevent the introduction of a branch. But the President remarks that "the state may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this Government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such state, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more."

Even if the dissent of a State should be overruled, in the manner supposed by the President, how is the condition of that State worse than it would have been if the branching power had been absolutely and unconditionally asserted in the charter? There would have been at least the power of dissenting conceded, with a high degree of probability that if the dissent were expressed no branch would be introduced.

The last proviso to which the President refers is in these words: "And provided, nevertheless, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

This proviso was intended to reserve a power to Congress to compel the Bank to establish branches, if the establishment of them should be necessary to the great purposes of this Government, notwithstanding the dissent of a State. If, for example, a State had once unconditionally dissented to the establishment of a branch, and afterwards assented, the Bank could not have been compelled, without this reservation of power, to establish the branch, however urgent the wants of the Treasury might be.

The President, I think, ought to have seen, in the form and language of the proviso, the spirit of conciliation in which it was drawn, as I know. It does not assert the power; it employs the language of the Constitution itself, leaving every one free to interpret that language according to his own sense of the instrument.

Why was it deemed necessary to speak of its being "the language of the master to the vassal," of "this iron rule," that "Congress wills and submission is demanded?" What is this whole Federal Government but a mass of powers abstracted from the sovereignty of the several States, and wielded by an organized Government for their common defence and general welfare, according to the grants of the Constitution? These powers are necessarily supreme; the Constitution, the acts of Congress, and treaties, being so declared by the express words of the Constitution. Whenever, therefore, this Government acts within the powers granted to it by the Constitution, submission and obedience are due from all; from States as well as from persons. And if this present the image of a master and a vassal, of State subjection and Congressional domination, it is the Constitution, created or consented to by the states, that ordains these relations. Nor can it be said, in the contingency supposed, that an act of Congress has repealed an act of State legislation. Undoubtedly in case of a conflict between a State Constitution or State law, and the Constitution of the United States or an act of Congress passed in pursuance of it, the State Constitution or State law would yield. But it could not at least be formally or technically said that the State Constitution or law was repealed. Its operation would be suspended or abrogated by the necessary predominance of the paramount authority.

The President seems to have regarded as objectionable that provision in the clause which declares that a branch, being once established, it should not afterwards be withdrawn or removed without the previous consent of Congress. That provision was intended to operate both upon the bank and the States. And, considering the changes and fluctuations in public sentiment in some of the States within the last few years, was the security against them to be found in that provision unreasonable? One Legislature might invite a branch, which the next might attempt, by penal or other legislation, to drive away. We have had such examples heretofore; and I cannot think that it was unwise to profit by experience. Besides, an exactly similar provision was contained in the scheme of a Bank which was reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to which it was understood the President had given his assent. But if I understand this message, that scheme could not have obtained his sanction, if Congress had passed it without any alteration whatever. It authorized what is termed by the President local discounts, and he does not believe the Constitution confers on Congress power to establish a Bank having that faculty. He says, indeed, "I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposite in the several States of this Union, with or without their consent: a principle to which I have always heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction." I pass with pleasure from this painful theme; deeply regretting that I have been constrained so long to dwell on it.

On a former occasion I stated that, in the event of an unfortunate difference of opinion between the Legislative and Executive Departments, the point of difference might be developed, and it would be then seen whether they could be brought to coincide in any measure corresponding with the public hopes and expectations. I regret that the President has not, in this message, favored us with a more clear and explicit exhibition of his views. It is sufficiently manifest that he is decidedly opposed to the establishment of a new Bank of the United States formed after the two old models. I think it is fairly to be inferred that the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury could not have received his sanction. He is opposed to the passage of the bill which he has returned; but whether he would give his approbation to any Bank, and, if any, what sort of a Bank, is not absolutely clear. I think it may be collected from the Message, with the aid of information derived through other sources, that the President would concur in the establishment of a Bank whose operations should be limited to dealing in bills of exchange, to deposites, and to the supply of a circulation, excluding the power of discounting promissory notes. And I understand that some of our friends are now considering the practicability of arranging and passing a bill in conformity with the views of President Tyler. Whilst I regret that I can take no active part in such an experiment, and must reserve to myself the right of determining whether I can or cannot vote for such a bill after I see it in its matured form, I assure my friends that they shall find no obstacle or impediment in me. On the contrary, I say to them, go on: God speed you in any measure which will serve the country, and preserve or restore harmony and concert between the Departments of Government. An Executive Veto of a Bank of the United States, after the sad experience of late years, is an event which was not anticipated by the political friends of the President; certainly not by me. But it has come upon us with tremendous weight, and amidst the greatest excitement within and without the metropolis. The question now is, What shall be done? —What, under this most embarrassing and unexpected state of things, will our constituents expect of us?—What is required by the duty and the dignity of Congress? I repeat, that if, after a careful examination of the Executive message, a Bank can be devised which will afford any remedy to existing evils, and secure the President's approbation, let the project of such a Bank be prosecuted. It shall encounter no opposition, if it should receive no support, from me.

But what further shall we do? Never since I have enjoyed the honor of participating in the public councils of the nation—a period now of near thirty-five years—have I met Congress under more happy or more favorable auspices. Never have I seen a House of Representatives animated by more patriotic dispositions—more united, more determined, more business-like. Not even that House which declared war in 1812; nor that which in 1815 laid broad and deep foundations of national prosperity, in adequate provisions for a sound currency, by the establishment of a Bank of the United States, for the payment of the national debt, and for the protection of American industry. This House has solved the problem of the competency of a large deliberative body to transact the public business. It happily there had existed a concurrence of opinion and cordial co-operation between the different departments of the Government, and all the members of the party, we should have carried every measure contemplated at the extra Session, which the People had a right to expect from our pledges, and should have been, by this time, at our respective homes. We are disappointed in one, and an important one, of that series of measures; but shall we therefore despair? Shall we abandon ourselves to unworthy feelings and sentiments? Shall we allow ourselves to be transported by rash and intemperate passions and counsel? Shall we adjourn and go home in disgust? No! No! No! A higher, nobler, and more patriotic career lies before us. Let us here, at the East end of Pennsylvania avenue, do our duty, our whole duty, and nothing short of our duty, towards our common country. We have repealed the Sub-Treasury. We have passed a Bankrupt law, a beneficent measure of substantial and extensive relief. Let us now pass the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands; the Revenue bill, and the bill for the benefit of the oppressed people of the District. Let us do all—let us do every thing we can for the public good. If we are finally to be disappointed in our hopes of giving to the country a Bank which will once more supply it with a sound currency, still let us go home and tell our constituents that we did all that we could under actual circumstances; and that, if we did not carry every measure for their relief, it was only because to do so was impossible. If nothing can be done at this extra Session to put upon a more stable and satisfactory basis the currency and exchanges of the country, let us hope that hereafter some way will be found to accomplish that most desirable object, either by an amendment of the Constitution limiting and qualifying the enormous Executive power, and especially the veto, or by increased majorities in the two Houses of Congress competent to the passage of wise and salutary laws, the President's objections notwithstanding.

This seems to me to be the course now incumbent upon us to pursue; and, by conforming to it, whatever may be the result of laudable endeavors now in progress or in contemplation in relation to a new attempt to establish a Bank, we shall go home bearing no self reproaches for neglected or abandoned duty.

Arrival of the Britannia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Britannia arrived at Boston on Thursday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th and London to the 18th ultimo. The following are the most interesting items:

The state of the weather had caused great alarm in England for the fate of the ensuing crop of grain, and commerce generally was, in consequence, in a state of the utmost depression. For three or four days before the departure of the steamer the weather, however, had cleared up and become fine, which had somewhat mitigated the fears entertained on this head.

The English Parliament was to assemble on the 19th ult., and we shall therefore receive by the next arrival intelligence which will develope the consequences growing out of the result of the late elections in the United Kingdom, so unfavorable to the Queen's present Cabinet. It would seem, however, that the present Ministers intended to meet the new House of Commons and not resign in if a debate has taken place on their past policy.

A story had been in circulation that the British Government had ordered a strong naval force to our coasts in consequence of the state of matters growing out of the case of McLeod, but it was afterwards semi officially contradicted.

There are still commotions in the southern parts of France, arising from the introduction of a new system of taxes, but that kingdom is generally tranquil, as is the remainder of Europe.

The steam ship British Queen has been sold to the Belgian government, and it is thought she is destined to open and continue a communication between Belgium and the United States.

Col. Chew, late charge d'affairs to the U. States at St. Petersburgh, and Benjamin Rush, esq., Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, sailed from Liverpool in the Susquehanna, for Philadelphia, on the 10th ult.

The Thames Tunnel is nearly completed. On the 15th, Sir J. Burunel, the engineer, passed through it from one end to the other, under the bed of the river.

The London Sun of the 17th, represents trade in a very depressed state in all parts of the country. In Manchester, Leeds, Bolton, Bradbury, Paisley, and elsewhere, the sufferings of the poor thrown out of employment were truly deplorable.

The death of the celebrated giantess, Mary Lackey, took place on Tuesday evening, in Guernsey. She had attained the extraordinary stature of seven feet two inches. Her brother, who accompanied her, for exhibiting, measured seven feet seven inches.

Activity prevails in the English dockyards. At Sheerness, the Hurcules 74, is to be put in commission without delay—also the Formidable 84, and the Sprey gun brig. The Goliah 80, is soon to be launched at the Chatham yard, and will be commissioned immediately.

The Prussian government intends, in case the rainy weather should continue, to restrict the exportation of corn and the distilling of brandy from potatoes, that there may be no want of those necessary articles.

The Augsburg Gazette says the marriage of Princess Clementine, third daughter of King Louis Philipe, with the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg, was positively arranged.

From Malta we learn that a most disastrous fire broke out at Smyrna on the 25th. One third of the Turkish quarter, the whole of the Jew's quarter, several bazaars—amongst those of the goldsmiths, shoemakers, the grain merchants, the druggists—a great number of mosques, seven synagogues, and more than 10,000 houses, became the prey of the devouring element. It is supposed that 30 or 40 lives were lost. By this dreadful calamity 30,000 of its inhabitants have been plunged into desolation and misery.

From the New York Express.

The public deposites which, a few days since, were placed in the Merchants' Bank, have, by an order from the Secretary of the Treasury, been removed, and are now placed in the Bank of Commerce.

We understand that, when it was proposed to place the funds in the Merchants' Bank, security was required for their safe keeping. Mr. Palmer, the President, sent on a statement of the condition and position of the Bank, which were, as all know, of the soundest and safest character, but added, as the Bank were not applicants for the account, declined giving security.

Nevertheless, the moneys were transferred from the Sub-treasury and the Collector, and placed in the Merchants' Bank. To-day, an order has been received for a transfer of these accounts to the Bank of Commerce.

It is stated that the Bank of Commerce have taken of the Government the million loan at five and a half per cent. and as a condition they should have the deposits and give security for the loan, and in accordance with this arrangement the transfer has been made.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, September 9.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—We publish this week the able and patriotic speech of Mr. Clay, of Ky., on the veto message of President Tyler. It is a masterly production, and worthy of the high fame of its author; our readers will be amply compensated for an attentive perusal of it.

We intend, next week, to give Mr. Rives' speech in reply to Mr. Clay; and afterwards Mr. Clay's rejoinder.

THE LAND BILL.—We received on Tuesday last, the welcome intelligence that the bill for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the states had received the signature of the President, and is therefore a law. We cannot but congratulate the country on this auspicious event. It gives good earnest that the voice of justice will be heeded in our counsels; and that the will of the people will not be trampled upon by their rulers.

THE FISCAL CORPORATION.—It will be seen on reference to our Congressional summary, that the bill for a "Fiscal Corporation" which had passed the House of Representatives, has also passed the Senate, by a vote of 27 to 22, and has been sent to the President for his signature. What will be its fate is a matter of much conjecture. As it seems to have been drawn up with an especial care to meet the views of the President, we should think he will approve it; but the general impression seems to be that it will share the fate of the former bill.

We learn from the Danville Reporter, that the money lately stolen from the Bank in that town has been recovered. It was found concealed under a tomb-stone in the grave yard, having been pushed through a small aperture in the brick wall. Suspicion rested upon the Teller of the Bank, from his having been seen in the neighborhood under suspicious circumstances; he was arrested, and after examination committed for trial.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, August 28

The members of the Custom-house Commission closed their labors yesterday, and departed for Washington. Previous to leaving the city they addressed a joint note to the Collector of the Port, Mr. Curtis, stating that the charges and insinuations made against him have turned out perfectly groundless, and expressing their opinion of the indebtedness of the Government to Mr. C. for the great reform introduced by him into the Custom House of this city, not the least part of which is the greatly lessened expenses of the department.

A report, industriously circulated by the Canadian press, that McLeod is in close confinement heavily ironed, is contradicted by one of the Utica papers, which says that McLeod is in jail, it is true, but so far from being heavily ironed, he is not even confined to the jail rooms, but spends most of his time in the parlor of the jailor's house, receiving company, and otherwise enjoying himself as "a gentleman of leisure of the first water" among us.

A heavy fire occurred at Lowell, Mass. on Thursday night, which, before it was checked, destroyed five entire blocks of wooden buildings and parts of others.

DIALECTIC HALL,
Chapel Hill, September 6, 1841.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Having heard of the death of our late and highly esteemed fellow-member NATHANIEL JONES, we feel it due to ourselves, and to the memory of departed worth, to express our sorrow in the loss of one endeared by many fond recollections, and to unite our sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased; therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the parents, relatives and friends, in the loss they have sustained by the untimely death of our beloved fellow-member NATHANIEL JONES.

Resolved, That in testimony of our esteem and sorrow, we will wear for thirty days the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and that they be published in the Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Register and Standard.

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser states that Captain Latimer, late Commander of the United States ship Cyane, has been sentenced by a general court martial to five years' suspension, with loss of pay and rank, for cruelty to his crew.

Twenty-seventh Congress.

EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, August 28

The fortifications bill was taken up, and the amendments made in the House were considered. Some of the amendments were agreed to; but the Senate insisted on one of its amendments which the House had rejected.

The amendments of the House to the bill to carry into effect the treaty with Mexico, were concurred in by the Senate, and the bill finally passed.

The revenue bill was then taken up and considered. Some amendments were made, and the bill was laid over.

Monday, August 30

The revenue bill was again taken up, and Mr. Buchanan's amendment, subjecting railroad iron to a duty of 20 per cent. was considered, on which a long and animated debate arose.

A message was received from the House, stating that they had concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the land bill, with the exception of three.

The revenue bill was then laid aside, and the Senate took up the land bill; when Mr. Smith of Ia. moved that the Senate recede from the amendments to which the House had disagreed.

On this motion a spirited debate ensued, in which Messrs. King, Smith of Ia. Fulton, Clay, Calhoun, Sevier, Benton, Woodbury, and Dixon took part, when the vote was taken on receding from the amendments and carried, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Buchanan, Choate, Clay of Ky. Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Rives, Smith of Ia. Simmons, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—25.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Clay of Ala. Clayton, Fulton, King, Linn, M'Roberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Con. Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Young—17.

Tuesday, August 31.

Mr. Henderson, from the Post Office committee, reported the bill from the House making an appropriation for the use of the Post Office department; and asked to have the amendment acted upon at once.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Woodbury desired that the bill might lie over.

Mr. Walker hoped it might be taken up. Some of his constituents had money due for some time, which ought to be paid.

Mr. Buchanan would cheerfully take up the bill. If money was due to the contractors, he was desirous that it should be paid.

The debate continued some time, when the orders were postponed, and the bill then up.

The amendment proposed by the committee was modified and agreed to; several other amendments were proposed and rejected.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 27, nays 15.

The revenue bill was then taken up, and after some remarks from Messrs. Clay, Buchanan, Mangum, and Woodbury, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, September 1.

The bill to provide for the satisfaction of the outstanding Choctaw reservations under the 19th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek of September 1830, passed its third reading—yeas 23, nays 15.

In conformity to the general understanding of yesterday, the bill to establish a Fiscal Corporation was taken up; when

Mr. Berrien, who, from the committee on finance, had reported the bill from the House of Representatives, went at large into a general expose of its contents, and an argument in defence of its constitutionality and expediency, showing its conformity both to the positions laid down by the President, especially by implication in his veto message, and also with the amendments proposed by Mr. Rives to the bill formerly reported by Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay repeated the statement he had made at the outset, that although this bill was not such as he thought the necessities of the country required—it fell short, far short of what he could have wished to see—yet it would accomplish to a considerable extent two most important objects; the one was the regulation of the exchanges of the country, the other the insuring a sound and uniform currency throughout all parts of the country. It being thus a measure which was likely to accomplish much good, he should not refuse to vote for it merely because it did not accomplish all the good he had hoped and desired. He went for doing as much good as he could, in every sphere of life in which it was his lot to move: and, on that principle, the bill should have his vote.

Mr. Benton offered two amendments, which were rejected.

Mr. Rives then went into a reply to the opening speech of Mr. Berrien, denying that the present bill conformed to the amendment formerly offered to Mr. Clay's bill, and arguing to show a difference between them, and referring to his speech in explanation.

Mr. Berrien rejoined, insisting that the two propositions were identical, so far as their letter went.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, and offered another amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Allen offered amendments, which were also rejected.

Another amendment was offered by Mr. Benton, and rejected.

The question being on ordering the bill to its third reading, Mr. Archer expressed a desire to address the Senate, and moved an adjournment. And the Senate adjourned a little before sundown.

Thursday September 2.

The bill making an appropriation for placing the statue of Washington in the rotunda of the capitol, was read the third time and passed.

The bill to establish a Fiscal Corporation coming up as the unfinished business of yesterday, and the question being on ordering the bill to its third reading—

Mr. Archer went at large into an argumentative speech in defence of the constitutionality of the bill.

The debate assumed an interesting, animated, and at times a highly excited character, and was continued to a late hour, without having taken any question on the bill. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Walker, Rives, King, Archer, Preston, Wright, Pierce, Berrien, and Linn.

Friday, September 3

The bill to establish a Fiscal Corporation was again taken up.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, delivered a clear practical common sense speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Berrien, who had been charged with the bill, went into a general reply to the objections which had been urged against it, especially by Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment, claiming for Congress the power to "modify or repeal;"—rejected, yeas 20, nays 28.

The question was then put, "Shall this bill be read a third time?" The yeas and nays having been demanded, the vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Ky. Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana. Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—27.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young—22.

The bill was then read a third time by its title, and finally passed.

The amendment of the House to the Fortification bill, was concurred in by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 28.

The bill to amend the act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Mexico, was read the third time and passed.

Monday, August 30.

The committee on Public Lands, to whom had been referred the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, with certain amendments made thereunto by the Senate, reported back the same, with a recommendation that the same be concurred in by the House.

All the amendments of the Senate were concurred in with the exception of three; and the bill was then returned to the Senate.

Tuesday August 31.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities. The House not agreeing in all the amendments of the Senate, a committee of conference was ordered to be appointed on the part of the House to meet such committee as might be appointed by the Senate, to confer on the said disagreement.

Wednesday, September 1.

Mr. Adams offered a series of resolutions, one of which, in the following words, was adopted without debate:

Resolved, That the further investment of any public funds of the United States in stocks of the several states ought forthwith to be prohibited by law; and that the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

The amendment of the Senate to the Post Office bill was concurred in by the House.

Thursday, September 2.

Resolutions offered by Mr. M'Kay, were adopted, requiring the Secretary of War to report to the next session of Congress certain information relative to the arms and armories of the United States, and all information which may be useful in enabling Congress to decide what further legislation may be necessary to provide for arming the militia.

A resolution offered by Mr. Adams, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the next session of Congress certain information relative to the state stocks and state improvements, was also adopted.

A resolution was also adopted regulating the price of public printing.

The committee on elections reported, that David Levy, esq. is not a citizen of the United States, in pursuance of any law or treaty thereof; and that therefore the said David Levy, esq. is not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives as a Delegate from the Territory of Florida to the 27th Congress.

Report laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Friday, September 3.

A bill allowing the franking privilege to the widow of the late President, William Henry Harrison, was read a third time and passed.

The resolution of Mr. J. G. Floyd relative to the M'Leod case, which two or three mornings since was waked up from its long sleep, was again taken up, and the debate upon it continued until the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot

Washington, Saturday Evening, Sept. 4.

The House of Representatives to-day receded from their vote disagreeing with the Senate upon an amendment to the Fortification bill. The committee of conference so recommended, and the recommendation prevailed by a vote of 104 to 72—the fullest vote since Monday. The bill having, therefore, passed both Houses, will become a law.

The M'Leod resolution was disposed of by being laid upon the table. Before the vote was taken, Mr. Adams made a very able and amusing speech upon the merits of the resolution. The yeas and nays were then ordered, and the subject disposed of by a vote of 109 to 70.

The President of the United States, through his private Secretary, announced that he had, this day, signed a Bill to distribute the proceeds from the sales of the Public Lands and for other purposes. The Bill is, therefore, a law, much to the mortification of the opposition party, who expected a veto.

Several resolutions of an important character were offered and adopted. Mr. Wise, of Va. offered one calling upon the Secretary of State to furnish copies of correspondence between the American Minister at London and Commodore Hull, which caused a return of a part of the fleet then in the Mediterranean to the United States. The House refused to suspend the rules, and adjourned ten minutes to one.

In the Senate to-day the early part of the session was taken up in consideration of a Bill which some time since passed the House of Representatives, by which $600,000 is appropriated for the naval service, mainly for the purchase of ordnance. Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, having charge of the bill, stated its importance very briefly.

The Bill was resisted by Mr. Sevier of Ark., and Mr. Allen, of Ohio, the Senator proposing an amendment to the effect that the appropriation should be taken from the proceeds of the sales of the public domain. The yeas and nays were demanded upon the proposed amendment, and it was rejected by a vote of 38 to 17

The vote having been taken on the Naval Ordnance bill, it was passed over informally for the day, and on motion of Mr. Clay of Ky. the bill to establish duties and drawbacks was brought before the Senate. Mr. Clay spoke for nearly two hours in a clear and lucid manner, in exposition of the embarrassed condition of the Treasury and the necessities of the immediate passage of the Bill, in order to sustain the credit of the Government.

The amendment pending was to strike out tea and coffee from the duty paying articles, or to place them among the free articles. After a debate of considerable interest, in which Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Clay took part, the question was taken by years nays' and the amendment prevailed, 39 to 10.

Mr. Clay humorously remarked that for the first time he had seen a coalition between the Whigs and the Loco Focos.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, proposed to add salt to the free articles. Mr. Walker proposed to add gunny bags to salt, and without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

Murfreesborough, Tenn., August 28

A SHOWER OF BLOOD!—A very curious freak of nature took place in Wilson county last week. A little red cloud spread itself over a portion of the land, some two hundred yards wide and near a mile in length, poured down a thick, hazy shower of something more nearly resembling blood and meat, in a putrified state, than any thing else. It scared the negroes at work in a tobacco field dreadfully. The stench of the shower, which was very offensive, set them to vomiting, and its unnatural appearance to scampering at the top of their speed.

We saw, this week, at Nashville, many gentlemen from Wilson county, of the highest intelligence and respectability, who informed us that the shower was as we have described it. They said that as many as five hundred persons were upon the ground, last Sabbath, examining the clotted blood and putrified meat that had been "rained down." The stench was still almost intolerable. A gentleman took a portion of the proceeds of the shower to Nashville and left it with Professor Troost, for his inspection. Dr. Troost had not reported on the subject, when we left Nashville. But every body was hourly expecting his opinion. The phenomenon creates a very great sensation, we find, not only in Wilson, but in Davidson and also in Rutherford.

Telegraph.

[A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, noticing the above, explains it by reference to a well-ascertained fact in the economy of insects. In the interesting work of Kirby and Spence on the "Natural History of Insects" the whole matter is explained. An extract from the work says:

"Many species of *Lepidoptera*, [Butterflies] when they emerge from the pupa or chrysalis state, discharge a reddish fluid which, in some instances, where their numbers have been considerable, has produced the appearance of a shower of blood; and by this natural fact, all those bloody showers, recorded by historians as preternatural, and regarded, where they happened, as fearful prognostics of impending evils, are stripped of their terrors, and reduced to the class of events that happen in the common course of Nature."

These insects were noticed as far back as 1553, when vast multitudes swarmed throughout a great part of Germany; and another instance is mentioned by Reaumur as having occurred in 1608, in the suburbs of Aix, and a considerable extent of country round it, when there were the appearances of a shower of blood.

The instance mentioned in the Nashville account, of flesh appearing with the blood, is considered as the result of the insect having perished in the progress of transformation.] EDIT. REC.

Terrible Application of Lynch Law.—The New Orleans Picayune contains the particulars of a wholesale exercise of Lynch law in the State of Arkansas. It seems that Phillips county of that State, and the county of Coohoma, in Mississippi, on the opposite side of the river, have been the harbors of an extensive band of counterfeiters. The citizens, enraged at this system of things, resolved to rid themselves of them, by any and every means placed within their power. They accordingly proceeded, about 100 in number, in pursuit, headed by a Captain Barney Bedford, all well armed. The following stratagem was then resorted to, for their apprehension. The volunteers engaged a trading boat at Helena, and hid about 50 men in the store room; they then descended the river, landing at every place where they suspected to fall in with the counterfeiters. These depraved men came on board to purchase produce, with the intention of paying for it in counterfeit money. They were thus taken and secured in the boat. When the number had increased to 27 men, they were tied hand and feet, and, as the report says, drowned in the Mississippi, near Island No. 69, in the presence of two men, Harrod and Burgess, who, it appears, officiated, or at least took an active part in the execution of the sentence.

The Picayune states, that when their informant left, the volunteers were still in pursuit of others, the main one of whom they wished to secure, was a man named Merian Wright. Among the list of victims, the following names have been obtained, viz: Hugh Talley, Lewis Hingston, Andrew McLaughlin, Willis Pollock, Hugh Cotton Elliot, and Robert Hunter, the latter lately from New York, Joe Merrit and McCommick.

The nominations of Col. *Todd*, as Minister to Russia, of Mr. *Jenifer* as Minister to Austria, and of Col. *Wool*, as Brigadier General have been confirmed in the Senate.

Henry D. White, convicted four years ago of burning the Treasury Building, in Washington, and confined in the Penitentiary ever since, has recently been pardoned by the President, and discharged; facts having come to light which throw a strong doubt over his participation in the crime with which he was charged.

The City Council of Tallahassee have passed an ordinance by which a fine of two hundred dollars is inflicted upon any person who may be found wearing secret weapons, such as pistols, bowie knives, dirks, &c.

North Carolina Manufactures. He who twelve years ago should have predicted that at this time cotton would be imported into N. Carolina for manufacturing purposes, would have been looked upon as at least a very visionary being. But he would have been a true prophet. We have now before us a sample of a lot of Louisiana Cotton, which was received here, and forwarded to one of the factories of the interior.

Do any of our back country friends begin to feel Tariff-ish?

Wil. Chronicle.

Gold Mine.—We understand, (says the Charlotte Journal,) that on last Friday, some persons engaged in hunting Gold, discovered a vein on the lands of Thos. Flow, on Clear Creek, about fourteen miles East of this place, which is very rich. The vein is about one foot wide. Some of the ore taken out was worth between two and three thousand dollars per bushel! *Fayetteville Obs.*

A law suit was recently decided in one of the district Courts of Mercer county, Pa. in which the original debt was $7,06, and costs $304,92.

Wilmington, September 1

THE RICE CROPS.—Harvesting has commenced on some of the Rice plantations of the Cape Fear. The aerial enemies of the planters, the rice birds, have recently appeared in great numbers, winging their annual course southwardly, but resting long enough to make familiar acquaintance with the fields. Notwithstanding this usual drawback, and all other casualties of the seasons, the crop on our river, we are informed, is likely to be more than an average one.

In regard to the injuries suffered by the rice-planters from the depredations of the bird called here the rice-bird, the same, we believe, known at the north as the Bob O'Link, it may be said that the fields of the Cape Fear receive more detriment than any farther south, as these are the first fields they meet with in their migratory passage, coming therefore with sharpened appetites and remaining until they are literally a mass of fat. *Chronicle.*

We have seen it stated in one of the Western papers, that Joe Smith, the Mormon, once paid a visit to Keokuck, the Indian Chief, and attempted to persuade him to embrace the Mormon creed. He told the Indian that Mormonism would prevent the bullets from injuring him; that he had himself been shot three times, and not hurt. Keokuck then requested Joe to stand sixty paces off, at which distance he would shoot at him three times with his rifle, and if he remained unharmed, the Indian promised to embrace Mormonism. This was rather too much for Joe, and he accordingly backed out, and refused to take him on "those conditions." *Hartford Times.*

THE MARKETS.

	Petersburg, September 1.	
Cotton,	8 a	11
Tobacco—Lugs,	4 00 a	5 00
Leaf,	4 75 a	8 00
Wheat—Red,	1 25 a	1 32
White,	1 35 a	1 40
	Fayetteville, September 1.	
Flour,	5 50 a	6 50
Salt—(sack,)	1 90 a	2 25
(bushel,)	75	
Cotton,	7 a	9
Beeswax,	27 a	26

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMB'R	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D. H. M.
9 Thursday,	5 45	6 15	Last	8 8 57 morn
10 Friday,	5 46	6 14	New	15 0 46 morn
11 Saturday,	5 47	6 13	First	22 8 16 morn
12 Sunday,	5 48	6 12	Full	30 11 3 morn
13 Monday,	5 49	6 11		
14 Tuesday,	5 50	6 10		
15 Wednesday	5 52	6 8		

Obituary.

Died, in this place, on Saturday evening last, after an illness of scarcely thirty-six hours, CAROLINE, an interesting daughter of John and Caroline Scott, aged about ten years. When viewed with reference to this earth only, it is with feelings of deep melancholy that we see one so young and engaging snatched away by the rude hand of death. But the hope of the christian stretches its view beyond the fleeting scenes of mortality; and though for the present the dispensation may appear dark and mysterious, yet he knows that all things are in the hands of a wise and beneficent Being, and that

"Behind a frowning providence,
He hides a smiling face."

The deceased had been almost from her infancy, a member of the Presbyterian Sunday School, and was, perhaps, one of the most interesting of the interesting group that composed her class; and is the only one in six years that has been taken from the Sabbath School by death. In view of a scene like this, a peculiar force is imparted to the language of inspiration, "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth;" and a new beauty is felt in the affectionate address of our Saviour, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Attention!!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the forty-seventh Regiment of Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered and commanded to appear in the town of Hillsborough, on the 22d day of September, at 11 o'clock, armed and equipped, for drill muster and court martial; and on Thursday the 23d instant, you will appear with your respective companies, armed and equipped according to law, with six rounds of powder, for regimental exercise and review.

Captains will be required to make lawful returns on the 22d inst.

WM. H. WOODS, *Col. Com.*

September 6. 89—

Attention!

First Light Infantry Company, attached to the forty seventh Regiment.

YOU are hereby ordered and commanded to appear at the Episcopal Church, Hillsborough, at 10 o'clock on the 23d inst., in full uniform, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder for General Review.

JOS. G. BACON, CAPTAIN.

September 4. 89 –

Just Received and for Sale,

A QUANTITY of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, by the sack or bushel

PARKER & NELSON.

September 7. 89 –

Attention!—TOWN COMPANY.

YOU are hereby commanded and ordered to attend at the court house in Hillsborough, on Thursday the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock armed and equipped according to law, for General Review. Each private is requested to furnish himself with six rounds of powder.

By order of the Captain.

CHS. S. WARREN, o. s.

September 7. 89—

Commission Business.

THE subscriber having located himself in the town of Petersburg, for the purpose of conducting the Receiving, Forwarding, & Commission Business, takes this method of offering his services to his friends and the public generally. He will attend to the sale of any kind of produce sent to his care.

WALKER A. CAMERON.

REFERENCES.

Dunn, Mellwaine & Brownley, Paul, Mellwaine & Co., Pannill & Lea, A Kevan & Brother, } Petersburg.

Col. Cadwallader Jones, James Webb, Jr. & Co., } Hillsborough, N. C.

Benjamin Edmunds, Dr. Charles Skinner, } Halifax Co., N. C.

August 26. 88—4w

MR. CALHOUN—THE SENATOR OF ONE OPINION.

When, a few days ago, this Senator, during a discussion upon the bank bill, stated that he had "never had but one opinion," there was a very general laugh throughout the chamber. This was owing to the singular absurdity and drollery of such an assertion from a person so erratic. Mr. Calhoun now opposes the Bank, even with Mr. Rives' amendment. Very well. We do not find fault with him for that. But he sided in the establishment of the Bank of 1816, upon which the bill before the Senate is modelled. In 1834, Mr. Calhoun proclaimed that but for his aid the Bank never would have been chartered.

On the 4th of February, 1814, Mr. Calhoun made a motion, in the House of Representatives, "that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Bank, to be located in the *District of Columbia*;" and asserted in its support, that "it could not be doubted that it came within the constitutional power of Congress."

On the 2d of April, 1814, Felix Grundy, of Ten., moved "that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of a National Bank." This was agreed to, *Mr. John C. Calhoun voted aye!*

On the 28th of October, same year, a resolution was adopted, declaring it "expedient to establish a National Bank, *with branches* in the several States." Ayes 93, Noes 54: *John C. Calhoun voting aye!*

On the 7th of November following, Mr. John C. Calhoun proposed that the capital of the Bank should be fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Lowndes moved to reduce it to thirty-five millions, and Mr. Calhoun voted against the reduction.

The grounds upon which Mr. Calhoun placed his support of a National Bank, were:

"1st Relief from the immediate pressure on the Treasury

"2nd A permanent elevation of the public credit; and

"3d. A permanent and safe circulating medium of general credit."

The bank bill failed, but on the 7th of January, 1815, Mr. Calhoun voted for another Bank charter, which passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 120 to 37. This bill was vetoed by Mr. Madison. But in 1816, Mr. Calhoun again applied himself to the task, and the Bank was finally chartered.

Now, with what consistency can Mr. Calhoun say in justification of his present course, I "never had but one opinion?"

Mails Destroyed.—The Detroit Advertiser says—"We are requested by the post master to state that the letter mails from Albany of the 7th, and from Buffalo of the 6th, together with the newspaper mails, were destroyed on the Erie.

Education at the South.—According to the recent census of Georgia, not less than 30,000 of her citizens, above 20 years of age, are unable to read.

We beg leave, respectfully, to call the attention of the citizens of the western part of this state, and the eastern part of Tennessee, to the advertisement in this week's paper of Dr. Mingus and compand, where it will be seen that they propose to furnish Epsom salts and alum in abundance, from a rich mine, on the Tennessee side of the Smoky or Unaka mountain. The have sent us specimens, both of the salts and alum, as they are found in the mines, together with some of the salts as they have prepared them. There can be no doubt of genuineness of the minerals, or the ability of the company to prepare them. The mines, we are informed, are very rich, and the means of the company adequate to the task of developing them. Other valuable minerals, we learn, are abundant in the same region. *Highland Messenger.*

Mind your own Business.—This is an expression of quite common use, sometimes applied appropriately, and many times it had no doubt better be withheld. Very often, we have no doubt, it would be more applicable to the speaker himself than the person whom he addresses. In the first place, it comes with a poor grace from one who has no business of his own, and by such very often the advice is given. In the second place, it should never be used by one who having business neglects to attend to it; and we never yet knew any persons who attended to their business better than they should. If the reader should say that we had better mind our own business, we beg leave to say that is exactly what we are after. *Ibid.*

A Good Story:—The Philadelphia Chronicle tells the following amusing incident.

"There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." A celebrated auctioneer of this city, a day or two since, while selling off the goods and chattles of a family declining housekeeping, came to a shelf or dumb waiter, upon which was placed six dozen bottles of first rate Burgundy and Madeira. After eloquently explaining the rich, racy, luscious quality, and great age of the wine, he exclaimed, "Now ladies and gentlemen, give me a bid for it: is one, five, four, three, two, one dollar, a bottle offered? one dollar I only have, one dollar, one dollar, one dollar, only one dollar a bottle, ladies and gentlemen, for such wine; you may never have another opportunity of purchasing so rare an article. One fifty, one fifty, one fifty; seventy five, seventy five, one dollar and seventy five cents a bottle I have by two bidders—that little gentleman with a red nose has the advantage of you, sir, he is the nearest—one seventy-five, one seventy five, one seventy-five, did I here eighty-seven—thank you sir, one eighty seven, one eighty-seven, one eighty-seven, one eighty seven, one eighty-seven, one dollar and eighty-seven and half cents is all I have gentlemen; it is a positive sacrifice, the bottles are worth the money—will you be kind enough to taste that again sir. I assure you it will go down at the price, one dollar and eighty seven cents is all I have one eighty-seven, once, twice, three. Ladies and gentlemen, bid quick or it's gone; going, going, gone"—bang! At that precise moment some strings gave way with which the waiter was tried up, and down it came, with a tremendous crash on the floor, the whole six dozen bottles of Burgundy and Madeira, which were shivered into a thousand fragments, splashing the ladies' dresses with the envied "south side," causing utter dismay and astonishment with the red nosed purchaser and the disappointed auctioneer.

Reason, like other governors, has a policy more dependent upon uncertain caprice, than upon any fixed laws.

VALUABLE

Chatham Property, FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Tuesday the 14th day of September next, the Property of the subscriber, viz.

That large and commodious Dwelling House built in 1837, well constructed, situated in a fine grove, about half a mile from the village of Pittsborough, having a commanding view of the same and of the surrounding country, with all the necessary out-buildings, a pump of excellent water, a spacious garden, two orchards of choice fruit trees, and about seven acres of land attached.

All the Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also a number of valuable young Negroes, one of them an excellent cook.

Also, a valuable Farm, in a high state of cultivation, about two miles from Pittsborough, on the Chapel Hill road, containing 300 acres, about 75 of which are in woods, 10 in meadow, well set with herds-grass—a good Stock Farm.

Also, all the Stock, Farming Implements, Crops, &c. &c., consisting in part of Corn, Oats, Peas, Hay, Fodder, &c. &c.

Two four-horse wagons, one one horse wagon, one cart, one large barouche, harness of every description, a portable horse power for driving different machines, a pair of iron grey horses, well broke to any kind of harness, perfectly gentle, about five feet high, and four years old next spring; one horse, one mule, several good cows, half Ayrshire heifers, hogs of the improved Berkshire, no bone Bedford and snap breed; a half blood Ayrshire bull, beautifully spotted red and white, 18 months old; a number of Ploughs, &c. &c.

Conditions of sale, six months credit, notes with approved security. Persons wishing to view the property previous to the day of sale, can do so at any time.

In case of rain, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

HENRY A. LONDON.

Pittsborough, Aug. 13. 87—ts

Land for Sale.

ON Tuesday the 28th of September next, at Wm. Trice's Store, will be sold the tract of land on which the subscriber lives, on the old Raleigh Road, seven miles from Hillsborough, on Pond's Creek; the sale will be on a liberal credit.

This tract contains 258 acres; one half of which or more, is wood land of excellent quality; much of the cleared land is good; it has upon it 10 or 15 acres of first rate Meadow land, a good Orchard, and an excellent Mill seat.

A good title will be given by the person who purchased this land when it was sold as my property under a deed of trust in October last.

JAMES RAINEY.

August 25. 87—

Flax-seed and Wheat Wanted.

THE highest Cash prices will be given for Flax-Seed and Wheat, delivered at my Mills on Enos.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

N. B. My Carding Machines are now in full operation. T. W. H.

August 11. 86—

Stray.

TAKEN up by William Leathers, living fourteen miles south east from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 13th of August, 1841, a Roan HORSE, five feet high, and fourteen or fifteen years old. Valued at thirty five dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

August 24. 87—3wp

Attention!

To the Commissioned, non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians, of the 48th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at David Mebane's, on Saturday the 18th of September, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, for Drill Muster and Court Martial; and on Wednesday the 22nd of September, you will attend, with your respective Companies, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, with six rounds of powder, for review.

By order of the Brigadier General of the sixth Brigade of North Carolina Militia.

THOMAS JONES, *Col. Com.*

August 25. 87—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Orange County.*

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1841.

William C Jackson v. *Lucinda Jackson,* } Petition for Divorce.

THE Defendant in this case being solemnly called and failing to appear, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that she cannot be found within this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $7 00. 55—3m

Notice,

ON the first Monday in September next, at the Poor House, the Court of Wardens will elect a Superintendent of the Poor for Orange County, for one year from the first of October 1841.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Sec'ry.*

June 9. 70—

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribands, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles,
Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins,
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Moleskin and Palm leaf Hats,
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes,
500 pounds Cotton Yarn,
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5. 71—6m

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55—

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 53—

Received this Day, and for sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Copperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

June 16. 77—

Just Received and for sale,

DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills.
Dr. Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.
Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills.
Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast.
Dr. R. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup.
W. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment.
Harrison's Specific Ointment.

☞ Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR.

A. PARKS.

May 5. 71—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 10—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Orange County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1841.

William R. Smith v. *John Freeland and others.* Petition to divide a tract of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Freeland, one of the defendants in this petition, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Freeland appear before the Justices of this Court, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and files his answer, the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 79—6w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

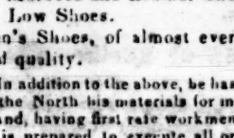
bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 72—

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.



THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoetees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29. 70—

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VANMUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, a most approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1841.

Lewis Whitefield, Richard Broach and wife Lucy, James Whitefield, and Lewis Rimmer and wife Polly, against *Michael Waterfield and wife Sally, Abel Whitefield, Abel Burch and wife Elizabeth, George White field, Archibald Burch and wife Peggy.* } Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Michael Waterfield and Sally his wife, and Abel Whitefield, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to answer the said petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of June, A. D. 1841.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $7 50. 83—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renewing every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 82—

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lams, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Do. Drop Deis, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Do. Erminets, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Marseilles, } VESTINGS.
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Irish and Brown Linens,
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings,
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm leaf HATS,
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers,
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28. 70—

BLANKS for sale at this Office

NEW GOODS,

THE subscribers having recruited their Stock for the season, would respectfully invite their customers and the public to give them a call.

Their Stock consists of every variety of Goods common to this market, all of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. They are determined to make their prices conform to the times. They will make no fine promises to decoy the confiding and unwary. Call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

May 5. 71—

Soda Water and Ice Cream,

☞ MRS. VASSUR takes pleasure in informing the public that her SODA FOUNTAIN has been thoroughly repaired and is now in operation. The Soda Water is of an excellent quality.

☞ She has also commenced making ICE CREAM; and persons can be supplied every day in the week except Sunday and Saturday.

May 19 74—

Brandreth's Pills,

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be dullness of pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lungs of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of PURGING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 185 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sicelluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. McDade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hatsborn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—6

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th of July last, a bound boy by the name of THOMAS M'CANDLESS, about nineteen years of age. Five cents reward, but no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me; and all persons are forbid harboring or employing him under the penalty of the law.

HEZEKIAH TERRY.

Orange, August 6. 86—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.